S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: August 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

JULY 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness increased in July; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, rose to 7.7 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs fell seasonally by 43,000 in July to 5,010,400. They were about 42,100 under their level of July 1991.**

In June 1992 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries climbed to $486.26, as the average workweek increased by 0.1 hour and average hourly pay by 3 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims rose 15 percent from May and weeks claimed by 10 percent.**
- **Almost $87 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates decreased in 56 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Seven of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in May, but changes were small.**

Special Interest Topic: **ADA Employment Provisions in Effect**

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation.....1

Pennsylvania's Jobs
Employment.....2
Hours And Earnings.....5

Unemployment Compensation.....7

Geographic Unemployment
Counties.....8
Labor Market Areas.....9
Service Delivery Areas.....10

Special Interest Topic.....11

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LITTLE CHANGE in Pennsylvania's employment situation occurred in July. The state's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment edged up to 7.7 percent in July from 7.6 percent in June. The nation's rate slipped to 7.7 percent in July from 7.8 percent following two sizeable increases in May and June.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.7 percent rate of unemployment in July was the fourth lowest. Ohio at 7.4 percent, Texas at 7.2 percent, and North Carolina at 6.3 percent were lower. New Jersey had the highest rate at 9.8 percent. Five states, including Pennsylvania, had rate increases, while six had rate decreases.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show July's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up only 2,000 to 456,000. The July rate of 7.7 percent was the third highest rate of the recession; it reflects very little change during the past three months since the recession high of 7.9 percent in April. Compared to one year ago, unemployment was up 40,000, lifting the rate from last July's 7.0 percent.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	JUL. 1992	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1992	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	6,059	6,057	6,051	2	8
Employment	5,594	5,604	5,625	-10	-31
Unemployment	465	453	426	12	39
Rate of Unemp.	7.7%	7.5%	7.0%	0.2	0.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	5,962	5,968	5,950	-6	12
Employment	5,506	5,514	5,534	-8	-28
Unemployment	456	454	416	2	40
Rate of Unemp.	7.7%	7.6%	7.0%	0.1	0.7

Employment, seasonally adjusted, slipped 8,000 during July to 5,506,000. This was 28,000 below the level of one year ago, and 39,000 above the recession low of March 1991.

The July figures reflect a continuation of the plateau reached earlier in the year. Pennsylvania's unemployment rate leveled out just below 7.0 percent during 1991 as a feeble economic recovery got under way. But as the recovery sputtered into 1992, unemployment moved up quickly to a new plateau just under 7.9 percent. The effects of the fading recovery were compounded by a rise in the labor force as discouraged workers returned to the job market pushing unemployment rates higher. Since April, both employment and unemployment have been moving in a narrow range. A consensus of economists says that there will not be a further setback in the economy; in fact, successive revisions of the nation's gross domestic product have generally been upward and are consistently exceeding economists' projections. But only after the recovery gains more strength will unemployment begin to recede.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	JULY 1992 AP/	JUN. 1992 P/	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	CHANGE FROM MAY 1992	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,010.4	5,053.4	5,049.2	5,120.7	4.2	-67.3
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,179.1	1,182.6	1,172.4	1,222.4	10.2	-39.8
Mining	23.7	24.6	24.3	25.7	0.3	-1.1
Construction	208.1	201.6	196.1	216.3	5.5	-14.7
Manufacturing	947.3	956.4	952.0	980.4	4.4	-24.0
Durable Goods	526.7	531.0	528.6	548.9	2.4	-17.9
Lumber and Wood		28.6	28.3	30.2	0.3	-1.6
Furniture and Fixtures		17.9	17.6	17.9	0.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass		42.6	42.2	43.4	0.4	-0.8
Primary Metals		81.8	81.4	84.3	0.4	-2.5
Fabricated Metals		81.6	81.4	84.7	0.2	-3.1
Industrial Machinery		98.4	98.6	103.9	-0.2	-5.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment		74.1	73.6	77.3	0.5	-3.2
Transportation Equipment		49.2	48.5	49.1	0.7	0.1
Instruments and Related		36.8	37.0	38.5	-0.2	-1.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		20.0	20.0	19.6	0.0	0.4
Nondurable Goods	420.6	425.4	423.4	431.5	2.0	-6.1
Food and Kindred		88.7	87.7	88.8	1.0	-0.1
Textile Mill		26.4	26.0	26.4	0.4	0.0
Apparel and Other Textiles		64.3	64.7	66.9	-0.4	-2.6
Paper and Allied		39.3	38.5	39.7	0.8	-0.4
Printing and Publishing		82.1	82.7	83.8	-0.6	-1.7
Chemicals and Allied		63.3	62.9	63.5	0.4	-0.2
Petroleum and Coal		11.3	11.1	11.6	0.2	-0.3
Rubber and Plastics		42.0	41.6	41.6	0.4	0.4
Leather		7.1	7.3	8.2	-0.2	-1.1
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,829.3	3,869.1	3,876.1	3,897.9	-7.0	-28.8
Transportation	147.3	154.8	156.9	157.5	-2.1	-2.7
Public Utilities	106.1	105.9	105.0	105.8	0.9	0.1
Communications		51.8	51.5	51.4	0.3	0.4
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		54.1	53.5	54.4	0.6	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	260.1	260.5	259.7	270.1	0.8	-9.6
Retail Trade	881.2	884.8	881.4	897.0	3.4	-12.2
General Merchandise Stores		107.3	107.0	111.1	0.3	-3.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	303.7	303.5	301.4	304.5	2.1	-1.0
Finance		143.4	142.3	140.3	1.1	3.1
Insurance		117.1	116.7	119.6	0.4	-2.5
Real Estate		43.0	42.4	44.6	0.6	-1.6
Services	1,470.1	1,466.6	1,466.2	1,460.9	0.4	5.7
Business		197.7	196.0	202.2	1.7	-4.5
Health		511.2	506.3	493.9	4.9	17.3
Hospitals		271.9	269.5	263.9	2.4	8.0
Legal		42.1	40.7	43.1	1.4	-1.0
Educational		144.9	162.8	140.9	-17.9	4.0
Social		113.5	114.5	110.6	-1.0	2.9
Other		457.2	445.9	470.2	11.3	-13.0
Government	660.8	693.0	705.5	702.1	-12.5	-9.1
Federal		135.7	135.9	139.6	-0.2	-3.9
State		126.4	136.0	139.2	-9.6	-12.8
Local		430.9	433.6	423.3	-2.7	7.6
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.3

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute change from columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS FELL seasonally in July by 43,000 to 5,010,400, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total jobs were 42,100 less than in July 1991, with losses in all major industry divisions except services and government. Jobs in goods-producing industries declined by 3,500 from June to 1,179,100 as losses in manufacturing outweighed gains in construction. Service-producing jobs fell by 39,800 to 3,829,300 reflecting chiefly temporary layoffs in transportation and government as schools closed for the summer.

JOBS INCREASED in June for the fifth month in a row to 5,053,400. The pickup of 4,200 jobs from May, however, was only one-fifth of the expected seasonal rise. June's job count was down 67,300 from June 1991 and 162,800 from the all-time-high level of June 1990. (These job counts include those involved in labor disputes.)

Job gains in the goods-producing sector were below expectations. Up 10,200 since May to 1,182,600, this was only two-thirds of the expected month-to-month gain. Goods-producing jobs were down 39,800 from June 1991 and 112,700 from June 1990. This confirms that goods-producing employers are not rehiring workers the way they used to do in previous fledgling recoveries.

Manufacturing, still at near-record lows, posted a small gain of 4,400 jobs since May to total 956,400. This was less than two-thirds of the expected May-to-June job gain. Jobs were off 24,000 from the June 1991 level.

Durable goods manufacturers, those whose products are expected to last three or more years, added 2,400 more jobs in June over May. Close to the seasonal norm, this gain registered in all but two of the ten industry groups.

Nondurable goods gained about the same number of jobs over the month. However, this gain was less than half of seasonal expectations. An over-the-year comparison reveals nondurables fared somewhat better than durables — employment in durables fell by 17,900 while employment in nondurables was off by only 6,100, about one-third as many.

Service-producing industries provided 3,869,100 jobs in June, down 7,000 from May and 28,800 from June 1991. Nevertheless, reflecting the much discussed "service-sector recession", May and June have at least shown the best service-sector job counts of this lackluster year.

The end of the school year caused seasonal declines in several service-producing industries: transportation, which fell by 2,100; educational services, which fell by 17,900; and state and local government, which fell by a combined 12,300. Nevertheless, over three-fourths of the month-to-month slide of these industry groups can be considered normal for the month of June.

Since June 1991, the most significant service-sector job declines have occurred in retail trade, state government and miscellaneous services. But the standout industry, the biggest provider of new jobs, has been health services, where 17,300 jobs were created since June 1991.

The department's job count excludes farm workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers and the self-employed.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employee training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employees they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

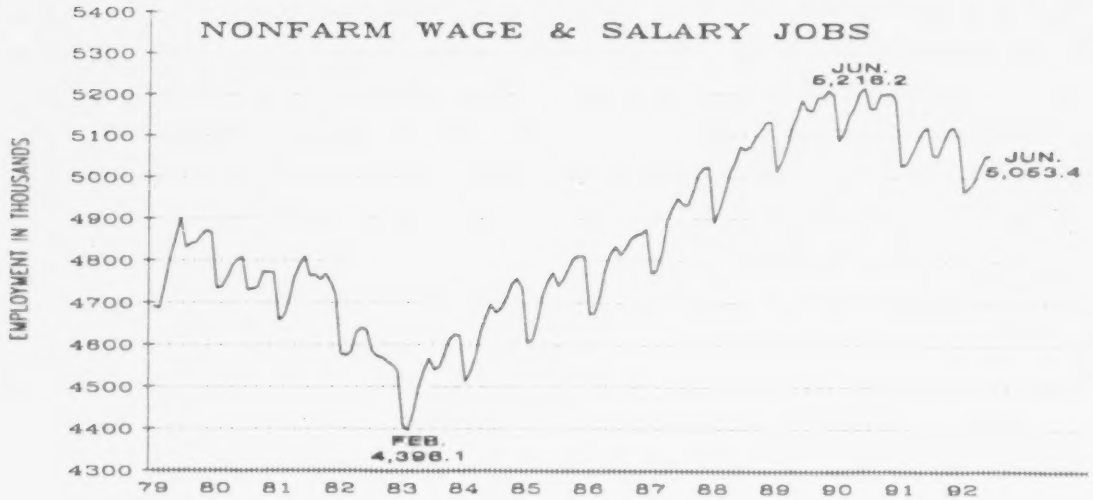
For a working future, this is the place.

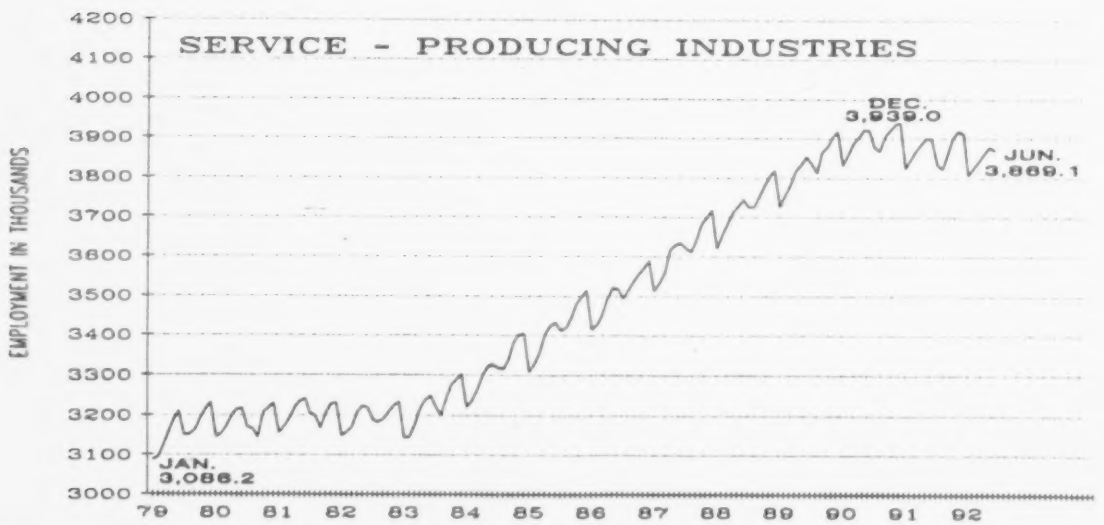
For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania





MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	JUN. 1992 P/	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	JUN. 1992 P/	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	JUN. 1992 P/	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991
Manufacturing	486.26	483.85	461.03	41.0	40.9	40.3	11.86	11.83	11.44
Durable Goods	528.78	525.01	500.53	42.1	41.9	41.4	12.56	12.53	12.09
Lumber and Wood	388.95	389.09	382.32	40.6	40.7	40.5	9.58	9.56	9.44
Furniture and Fixtures	393.01	387.25	390.84	40.6	39.8	39.8	9.68	9.73	9.82
Stone, Clay, and Glass	517.23	514.00	502.52	42.5	42.2	42.3	12.17	12.18	11.88
Primary Metals	617.34	611.15	571.62	42.4	42.5	42.0	14.56	14.38	13.61
Fabricated Metals	497.54	498.72	476.21	42.2	42.3	41.7	11.79	11.79	11.42
Industrial Machinery	544.00	542.30	527.08	42.6	42.4	42.2	12.77	12.79	12.49
Electric and Electronic Equipment	505.14	498.72	468.23	42.7	42.3	41.4	11.83	11.79	11.31
Transportation Equipment	631.18	634.87	572.62	41.8	42.1	39.6	15.10	15.08	14.46
Instruments and Related	498.52	493.27	473.04	41.2	40.8	40.5	12.10	12.09	11.68
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	472.80	463.73	447.19	40.0	39.1	39.4	11.82	11.86	11.35
Nondurable Goods	433.22	432.04	413.01	39.6	39.6	39.0	10.94	10.91	10.59
Food and Kindred	471.18	473.45	455.20	40.1	40.5	40.0	11.75	11.69	11.38
Textile Mill	329.94	331.43	328.25	39.0	38.9	39.5	8.46	8.52	8.31
Apparel and Other Textiles	243.21	243.93	237.66	34.4	34.6	34.0	7.07	7.05	6.99
Paper and Allied	523.55	526.38	498.89	42.6	42.9	42.1	12.29	12.27	11.85
Printing and Publishing	475.85	471.81	448.40	39.1	38.8	38.0	12.17	12.16	11.80
Chemicals and Allied	604.15	595.72	576.30	43.0	42.4	42.5	14.05	14.05	13.56
Petroleum and Coal	682.27	693.46	659.19	41.4	41.8	43.0	16.48	16.59	15.33
Rubber and Plastics	452.57	450.75	416.77	43.6	43.3	40.7	10.38	10.41	10.24
Leather	293.76	284.93	282.59	38.4	37.1	38.5	7.65	7.68	7.34
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	620.08	610.70	571.16	39.8	39.4	37.7	15.58	15.50	15.15
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	730.50	752.42	704.72	42.5	42.8	42.3	17.40	17.58	16.66

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

THE WORKWEEK ROSE for the second month in a row to average 41.0 hours. June is the first month in 1992 for the workweek to reach 41 hours. It is also the 13th straight month for the workweek to exceed 40 hours. This suggests that while manufacturing activity overall is expanding, manufacturing companies are not yet in the hiring phase of the business cycle. At this point, manufacturers, unclear about their prospects, are boosting their production by increasing their overtime. This practice will continue until the expansion looks sustainable. It is estimated to take from four to eight weeks to train a new employee; overtime avoids the cost and productivity lag of this training.

All of the workweek gain was in durable goods —products whose expected life span is three years or more. Not only did all 10 of its industries reach or exceed 40 hours for the first time in a year, but five of the ten, plus durable goods as a whole, had workweeks that exceeded 42 hours.

As it has for every month this year, nondurable goods as a whole had an average workweek below 40 hours. Of its nine industries, apparel primarily has been responsible for its low average each month. The average workweek in apparel was only 34.4 hours in June and has averaged below 35 hours since March.

June's average weekly earnings of $486.26 set another record. It was $2.41 above May's average and $25.23 above the average of June 1991. These increases resulted from gains in both hourly pay and weekly hours worked.

Not all industries participated in the over-the-month rise. Of the 19 manufacturing industries, eight showed a May-to-June decline in weekly earnings. This reflected a drop in hours in eight of the industries and a drop in hourly pay in another eight. Only one of the 19 industries, petroleum and coal products, experienced a drop in all three.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	JUN. 1992	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	CHANGE FROM MAY 1992	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**105,420**	92,062	97,940	13,358	7,480
Weeks Claimed	**856,782**	781,817	749,118	74,965	107,664
...Average Weekly Volume	**194,723**	186,147	187,280	8,576	7,443
Insured Unemployment Rate	**4.1%**	3.9%	3.8%	0.2	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**37,152**	33,087	34,364	4,065	2,788
Final Payments	**15,942**	15,520	12,818	422	3,124
Weeks Paid	**729,707**	722,670	710,015	7,037	19,692
Net Benefit Amount	**$132,332,565**	$134,203,935	$130,223,297	-$1,871,370	$2,109,268
Average Check	**$181.35**	$185.71	$183.41	-$4.36	-$2.06

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS ROSE

in June from 1992 lows in May. Initial claims of 105,420 were 15 percent higher than in May and eight percent above a year ago. Weeks claimed at 856,782 were 10 percent higher than in May and 14 percent above a year ago. The insured unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage point from May to 4.1 percent but still was the second lowest of the year.

First payments advanced 4,065 in June to 37,152, breaking a four-month decline. Although weeks paid rose by 7,037 to 729,707, the net benefit amount dropped to a seven-month low of $132 million. This decrease was due to an average check of $181, which was $4 less than in May and was the lowest amount of the year.

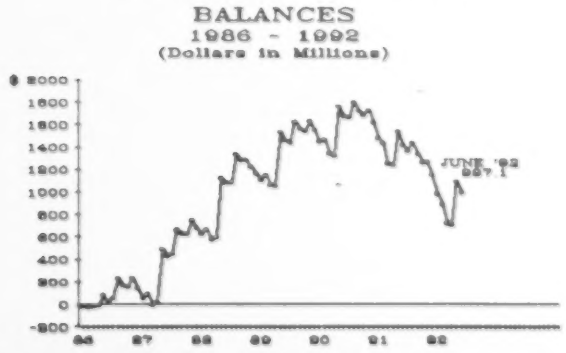
The Unemployment Trust Fund balance dropped by almost $100 million from May to $997 million, as disbursements of $132 million exceeded income of $36 million.

EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	June 1992	Cumulative
First Payments	16,185	184,821
Weeks Comp.	467,672	2,754,666
Benefit Amount	$86,937,725	$522,783,250
Average Check	$185.89	$189.78

In June, 16,185 claimants received checks for the first time. Net payments in June totaled $87 million, or an average of $186 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17, 1991 in all states. No new EUC claims may be filed after March 6, 1993, according to recent federal legislation extending the program to that date. EUC claimants who began filing prior to June 14, 1992 are eligible for varying maximum durations up to 33 weeks; those who began filing June 14 or later are eligible for up to 26 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



JUNE 1992		
Income	$	35,857,627
Disbursements	$	132,328,997
Cash Reserves	$	997,093,361

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

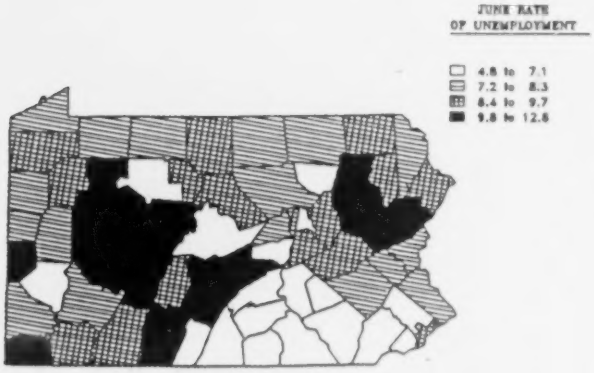
LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 56 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties between May and June. However, most of the widespread improvement was minor; the rates in only nine counties fell by more than a percentage point from May. Since the county rates are not seasonally adjusted, much of the apparent rise would indicate only the expected spring upturn.

For the sixth consecutive month, Cumberland County had Pennsylvania's lowest rate. For the fourth month in a row, it was the only county with a rate below 5 percent — at 4.8 percent in June, it was down from 4.9 percent in May.

In May, Chester County replaced Lancaster County in holding the state's second lowest unemployment rate. In June, Lancaster moved down to fifth due to 800 additional unemployed persons in the county from May to June.

Thirteen counties had double-digit unemployment rates in June. However, the number of unemployed in all 13 counties—43,500 — barely exceeded Allegheny County's count of 42,700. Allegheny County ranked ninth — near the top — in June with an unemployment rate of just 6.2 percent.

From December 1991 through April 1992, three counties—Forest, Juniata and Huntingdon —ranked in the bottom three positions in the state based on unemployment rates. In May, Forest and Huntingdon moved up a bit, and in June all three were off the bottom. However, the numbers of unemployed in those counties were small. The count of unemployed for the three combined changed by only 300 from May to June.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	JUNE 1992 P/ RANK	RATE	VOLUME	MAY RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.8	5,500	4.9	-0.1
Chester	2	5.2	10,300	5.6	-0.4
Lebanon	3	5.5	3,700	6.2	-0.7
Montgomery	4	5.7	22,200	6.2	-0.5
Dauphin	5	5.8	8,100	5.8	0.0
Lancaster	5	5.8	13,700	5.6	0.2
Montour	7	5.9	500	8.1	-2.2
Franklin	8	6.0	3,800	6.7	-0.7
Allegheny	9	6.2	42,700	6.5	-0.3
Centre	9	6.2	4,200	5.8	0.4
Elk	11	6.7	1,200	7.4	-0.7
Snyder	11	6.7	1,300	7.9	-1.2
York	11	6.7	12,600	7.2	-0.5
Delaware	14	6.8	20,000	7.0	-0.2
Adams	15	7.0	2,800	7.2	-0.2
Fulton	15	7.0	500	7.4	-0.4
Perry	15	7.0	1,500	7.2	-0.2
Sullivan	15	7.0	200	8.3	-1.3
Berks	19	7.2	13,100	7.8	-0.6
Bradford	19	7.2	2,300	7.1	0.1
Butler	19	7.2	5,900	7.3	-0.1
Lehigh	19	7.2	11,100	7.9	-0.7
Warren	19	7.2	1,700	7.1	0.1
Erie	24	7.3	10,300	8.0	-0.7
Washington	24	7.3	7,100	7.8	-0.5
Bucks	26	7.4	22,500	7.8	-0.4
Union	26	7.4	1,300	8.4	-1.0
Westmoreland	26	7.4	13,700	7.7	-0.3
Tioga	29	7.6	1,400	7.3	0.3
Wayne	30	7.8	1,700	9.3	-1.5
Lycoming	31	7.9	4,800	8.6	-0.7
Mercer	32	8.0	4,300	8.2	-0.2
Lawrence	33	8.2	4,100	8.2	0.0
Northampton	33	8.2	10,000	8.4	-0.2
McKean	35	8.3	1,900	8.6	-0.3
Blair	36	8.4	5,300	9.4	-1.0
Potter	36	8.4	800	8.5	-0.1
Pike	38	8.5	1,200	9.5	-1.0
Philadelphia	39	8.7	64,300	9.2	-0.5
Susquehanna	39	8.7	1,700	9.4	-0.7
Columbia	41	8.9	2,900	10.1	-1.2
Crawford	41	8.9	3,700	9.6	-0.7
Lackawanna	43	9.0	10,100	9.2	-0.2
Venango	43	9.0	2,300	9.5	-0.5
Clinton	45	9.2	1,400	10.4	-1.2
Northumberland	46	9.3	4,700	10.0	-0.7
Schuylkill	46	9.3	7,000	10.3	-1.0
Somerset	46	9.3	3,200	9.6	-0.3
Fayette	49	9.6	6,000	9.9	-0.3
Cameron	50	9.7	300	7.0	2.7
Bedford	51	9.9	2,400	10.5	-0.6
Clarion	51	9.9	1,800	10.0	-0.1
Jefferson	51	9.9	2,100	10.1	-0.2
Luzerne	51	9.9	16,300	10.3	-0.4
Cambria	55	10.0	6,900	10.9	-0.9
Clearfield	56	10.1	3,700	10.6	-0.5
Monroe	57	10.2	5,200	10.6	-0.4
Forest	58	10.7	200	12.1	-1.4
Beaver	59	10.8	6,900	10.9	-0.1
Armstrong	60	10.9	3,300	10.8	0.1
Wyoming	60	10.9	1,500	10.1	0.8
Carbon	62	11.5	3,100	11.7	-0.2
Huntingdon	63	11.6	2,300	12.7	-1.1
Juniata	64	11.7	1,200	13.1	-1.4
Indiana	65	12.4	4,600	12.5	-0.1
Mifflin	66	12.5	2,800	13.0	-0.5
Greene	67	12.8	1,800	12.8	0.0

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	JUNE 1992 P/ VOLUME	JUNE 1992 P/ RATE	MAY 1992 VOLUME	MAY 1992 RATE	JUNE 1991 VOLUME	JUNE 1991 RATE
United States	9,975.0	7.8%	9,504.0	7.5%	8,615.0	6.9%
Pennsylvania	454.0	7.6	464.0	7.8	404.0	6.8
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	28.0	8.2	27.9	8.1	23.4	6.8
Altoona MSA	5.5	8.9	5.9	9.5	6.5	10.3
Beaver County PMSA	7.0	11.2	6.9	11.0	5.5	9.1
Erie MSA	10.5	7.6	10.9	7.9	8.9	6.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	18.8	5.6	18.7	5.5	17.2	5.1
Johnstown MSA	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.5	9.0	9.0
Lancaster MSA	13.3	5.7	13.0	5.6	11.1	4.9
Philadelphia PMSA	185.7	7.6	191.4	7.8	155.4	6.4
Pittsburgh PMSA	70.7	6.9	71.3	7.0	59.9	6.0
Reading MSA	13.1	7.3	12.7	7.2	11.8	6.6
Scranton Wilkes-Barre MSA	36.7	9.9	37.2	10.0	30.7	8.3
Sharon MSA	4.4	8.3	4.3	8.1	3.5	6.6
State College MSA	4.3	6.2	4.2	6.0	3.9	5.7
Williamsport MSA	5.1	8.4	5.1	8.4	4.9	8.2
York MSA	15.8	6.9	15.8	7.0	13.8	6.1

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE of unemployment dropped for the second month in a row, down from 7.8 percent in May to 7.6 percent in June. For the first time since March, Pennsylvania's rate was better than the U.S. rate, which rose from 7.5 percent to 7.8 percent over the month. Since these rates are seasonally adjusted, Pennsylvania's June decline excludes such factors as warmer weather and school closings.

There were an equal number of advancers as decliners from May among Pennsylvania's major labor market areas. Only Altoona Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), whose rate fell from 9.5 percent to 8.9 percent, moved — up or down — by as much as 0.5 percentage point. Altoona MSA was the only one of the 15 to show a drop in their unemployment rate over the year. However, in June 1991, Altoona MSA had been the only major labor market area with a double-digit rate, and the only one of the 15 to register a May-to-June increase.

While the rates of 14 labor market areas advanced over the year, only Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), which rose from 9.1 percent to 11.2 percent, climbed by more than 2 percentage points. Most of the remaining areas had minor rises of less than a percentage point each.

The Harrisburg and Lancaster MSAs continued to have Pennsylvania's lowest rates. For the last couple of years, these two contiguous labor market areas have ranked first and second every month. However, with rates of 5.6 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively, each are up by 0.1 percentage point from May, and proportionally well above their respective levels of 5.1 percent and 4.9 percent in June 1991.

The Beaver County and Johnstown labor market areas continued to have Pennsylvania's highest rates. These two areas have had double-digit rates every month since February, and have consistently ranked 14th and 15th over the past year. Both areas are dependent on steel, and Johnstown MSA is, additionally, tied to coal. These industries have been in a long-term down spiral.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	JUNE 1992 P/ LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	140.1	129.8	10.3	7.3%
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	111.6	101.9	9.8	8.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	182.1	170.1	12.0	6.6
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	509.9	479.1	30.8	6.0
05	Beaver	63.6	56.7	6.9	10.8
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	148.7	135.0	13.7	9.2
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	246.2	226.5	19.7	8.0
08	Greene, Washington	111.9	103.0	8.9	8.0
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	109.9	100.0	9.9	9.0
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	217.1	196.6	20.5	9.4
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.9	218.1	18.8	7.9
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	88.4	81.1	7.2	8.2
14	Lackawanna	111.9	101.8	10.1	9.0
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	114.2	103.0	11.2	9.8
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	239.9	216.6	23.3	9.7
17	Philadelphia	736.8	672.5	64.3	8.7
18	Bucks	302.8	280.3	22.5	7.4
19	Montgomery	388.2	366.0	22.2	5.7
20	Delaware	293.4	273.4	20.0	6.8
21	Chester	199.6	189.3	10.3	5.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	277.8	256.6	21.2	7.6
23	Berks	181.1	168.0	13.1	7.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	354.8	334.8	20.1	5.7
25	Lancaster	236.9	223.2	13.7	5.8
26	York	188.2	175.6	12.6	6.7
27	Adams, Franklin	103.4	96.8	6.6	6.4
28	Lawrence, Mercer	103.1	94.8	8.3	8.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.7	53.5	5.2	8.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**6057.0**	**5604.0**	**453.0**	**7.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

ADA Employment Provisions in Effect

Employment provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act **(ADA)** took effect July 26, 1992 for the estimated 26,000 employers in Pennsylvania with 25 or more employees. This prohibits private employers, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor unions from discriminating against qualified individuals with disabilities in job application procedures, hiring, firing, advancement, compensation, job training, and other terms and conditions of employment. (On July 26, 1994, an estimated 25,000 other employers will be covered by the law, on which date the employment requirement drops to 15 or more workers.)

"The ADA isn't just another set of regulations that businesses have to deal with. The law represents an opportunity for businesses interested in the bottom line, and for Pennsylvanians with disabilities whose skills and abilities have for too long been overlooked and underutilized."

— Labor and Industry Secretary Tom Foley

After the ADA was signed in July 1990, the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (OVR) took the initiative in an aggressive effort to help employers learn their obligations under the ADA. This fits in perfectly with OVR's mission to rehabilitate and train people with disabilities so they can function as independently as possible both in society and on the job. In addition to helping educate employers, OVR's outreach effort emphasized the opportunities the law presents.

National studies indicate that over the next decade the number of jobs will grow while the number of available workers won't grow at the same rate. These same studies indicate that skill requirements are increasing because of technological changes, job growth in high-skill categories, and job restructurings toward more diverse functions and away from simple repetitive tasks.

OVR estimates that Pennsylvania has over 600,000 persons of working age with disabilities. While only a third of them have jobs, studies indicate two-thirds would like to work. This is a valuable pool of workers that can help ease the skill shortages expected during the next decade.

Several state and federal resources are available to help both employers and people with disabilities. For example, among the various services offered to employers and individuals by the 15 district OVR offices is an on-the-job program providing

shared payment of an employee's wages for up to 12 weeks. Federal tax credits are available for architectural and transportation barrier removal. Other programs include job training or retraining and disabled access credit for small businesses. Related state agencies are also adapting; over 60 of the 90 state Job Centers to date have installed telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDDs), also known as text telephones (TTs), for better communication access for job applicants with speech or hearing disabilities.

The Pennsylvania Human Relations Act **(HRA)**, with provisions much similar to those of the ADA, covers employers with four or more employees.

For specific information on employment provisions . . .

regarding ADA, call:

1-800-257-4ADA	This number automatically connects to the ADA specialist in the nearest District Office of the Pennsylvania Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.
1-800-669-EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Washington, DC Office

regarding HRA, call:

(717) 783-8266	Penna. Human Relations Commission Public Information

An OVR-produced video, Making ADA Work For You, will be available from several locations, including some Blockbuster Video outlets in the coming weeks. For further information about this video, call 1-800-257-4ADA.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.